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a sociological point of view, it may be safely said that the book adds nothing of value to the already voluminous discussion of historical materialism, or economic determinism. It certainly is not true that Marx's generalization is accepted by most sociologists. Rather the consensus among the leading English-speaking sociologists, at least, is that the economic factor is but one factor among many, though a very important one, in social evolution; that it determines the general outline or framework of our social life rather than its more intimate, personal relationships and ideals.

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Zur Entwicklung der nationalökonomischen Ansichten Fr. Lists von 1820-1825. By ERNST LADENTHIN. Studien zur Sozial- Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungsgeschichte, VII. (Vienna: Verlagsbuchhandlung von Carl Konegen. 1912. Pp. 126. 3.50 m.)

This clear-cut and interesting study in *Dogmengeschichte* is one of the monographs which are appearing under the editorship of Professor Carl Grünberg, of Vienna. It was suggested by Professor Wilbrandt of Tübingen, and was completed under Professor Grünberg. It is an attempt to trace the origin of List's economic ideas; but is largely negative in results, as it spends much of its force in disproving previous theories on this point.

One group of writers has emphasized Adam Müller as List's forerunner. Another has stressed his American experience. Some—like the reviewer—have allowed weight to both factors. Dr. Ladenthin, however, maintains that List drew most largely upon certain contemporary French writers. The chief merit of the work is that it brings out the significance of the years 1819-1827 in List's life, and analyzes the influence which Chaptal, Louis Say, and Ferrier exerted over him.

To those who hold that the American Daniel Raymond changed List's ideas, through his *Thoughts on Political Economy* (1820), Ladenthin replies: (1) Signs of List's national-protection ideas appear in a writing of 1820; (2) the change was in part due to List's observance of the effects of the Napoleonic continental blockade and the needs of his country; (3) before going to America, List read widely and was active along lines leading to his later conclusions; (4) in 1822 he planned to translate several French writers who held nationalistic theories.

All these French writers were critical of Smith's economics, and emphasized the nation as a distinct and important factor in economic life. Chaptal, in his *Industrie Française* (1819), recounted the history of French industrial policy, and expressed the idea of industrial stages with protection desirable in the earlier ones. Louis Say's *Considérations* (1822) analyzed capital in a way later followed by List. Ferrier's *Du Gouvernement* (1804) expressed nearly all the ideas List ever wrote, and especially developed the distinction between national and individual economy. Though not able absolutely to prove that List borrowed from Ferrier, Ladenthin easily makes a convincing circumstantial case. One cannot but wonder that List nowhere refers to the Frenchman. The nearest he comes to it is to say in one place that a French writer had likened Adam Smith's economics to astrology and hoped to put an astronomy in its place. Ferrier uses this simile.

List is made to stand forth, not as a great economic theorist, but as a popularizer who gave to protectionists some scientific arguments, and who helped to build German nationality. In the nature of the case, proof is difficult in these matters. In arguing that Raymond is not the source of List's theories, because others who wrote at about the same time might have influenced those theories, Dr. Ladenthin can establish no *positive* conclusion: Raymond's influence is not thereby excluded. Again, while it is true that Müller's reactionary spirit was very different from List's progressivism, List may well have drawn particular ideas from his nationalistic countryman. When it is urged that there is no trace of Müller in List's 1819 pamphlet, one must also observe that neither is there any trace of Chaptal or Ferrier! In short, the very arguments which dispose of German and American influence may to a great extent be turned against the French, and the arguments in favor of the French may to an equal extent be used to support the claims of Müller and Raymond. It seems to the reviewer that the upshot of the matter is that we must add Say and Ferrier to Müller and Raymond—to say nothing of Alexander Hamilton and the American environment.

Yet, withal, this is a clear and scholarly study. The student of the history of the science will also find a valuable bibliography.

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